INSTRVCTI-
ons giuen by the Princes *of Nauarre, and of Conde,* the Counte of Colligny Admyrall of Fraunce, and other Lords & Gentlemen of their counſell, and others choſen by the Nobilitie of the Prouinces of this Realme, to the Deputies of their parte, vpon the conferences holden with the Sieurs of Biron & Malaſsize, two of the kings priuie Counſell, and deputed by his Maieſtie, for the negociation of the peace, moſt humbly beſeeching his Maieſtie to graunt vnto them the moſt iuſt and neceſſary demaundes which follow, for the health of their ſoules, and preſeruation of their honors, lyues, and goodes.

BRITISH MUSEUM

That all persõs of what qualitie and condition soeuer they be, and in whatsoeuer townes and places of thys realme, and countries of the obeysance and protection of hys Maiestie they doe dwell or abyde, maye lyue in the same in full libertie of conscience nowe and hereafter wythout impechement or gainsaying, or to be compelled to doe any thing in matter of Religion against their will. 1.

2 That all Gentlemen and other persons inhabitants of the realme, or straungers, hauing high Justice in all or in part, of their owne in propertie, or during their liues, or else such as doe fully possesse royalties in Normandy, may in the same places where they haue the saide Justice and royalties, and in such places as they shall thinke most conuenient as well absent as present, haue and cause to be vsed the said exercise of their religion, as wel for themselues, their household and tenaunts, as for all other that will resort thither.

3 As for other Gentlemen, hauing no

such

such highe Justice: that they may vse the same exercise of the religion in their houses for themselues and their household. So as they doe not dwell in the townes, boroughes, or parylhes of the sayde Lordes that haue high Justice (sauing such as be his Maiesties) or else with the sufferaunce or lycence of the sayde Lordes of highe Justice. Which it may please his Maiestie to order that by his example the same licence may not be refused. And shall not suffer them to be reproched or blamed as breakers of his Edict, if there resort to the sayd exercise of religion any other persõs than of their owne houlholde, or ỹ if there happen any christning that requireth hast.

4 That in all townes and places where the exercise of the sayde religion is nowe vsed, the same may so continue. And to accommodate the reast of the Prouinces of this realme with the same exercise of the religion, that in three townes of the same Prouinces and gouernments to be named in the sayde Edict, the exercise of the religion shall be vsed for all persons that will resort thyther.

5 That the Quéene of Nauarre, the

Princes

Princes and Princesses of the blood, and the principal officers of the crowne, being at the Court, may vse the sayde exercise of the religiō, in ỹ lodgings of their traines.

6 That vnder the name of the exercise of the religion may be comprised all actes appertayning as well to the ministery, ordring, and discipline, as also to the publike and priuate teaching of children & others.

7 As for Churchyardes, for the buriall of the deade, that the Lordes of high Iustice, Maiors, Aldermen, and officers of the places where the sayde exercise of the religion shall be permitted, may thereof consider and take order. And in other places they shall get some place to burie the deade, and therein to haue the assistance of the kings officers.

8 That in all Vniuersities and schooles, all persons may be indifferently receiued, whether it be to teach or to study, and not to be questioned withall, or forced for the matter of religion.

9 That al poore and sick folkes shal also be receyued into the Hospitals & other like houses, and haue part of all publike almes, and be vsed with lyke indifferencye,

being

being of the one religion or the other.

10 That those of the sayde religion shall not be chalenged for their mariages, being in the degrées not forbidden by the lawes receyued in this realme.

11 That the lymits of .x. leagues mentioned in the article touching the exercysing of the religion forbidden at Paris, as vncertaine, may at the least be chaunged into the Prouostie and Viscontie. In the which if it so please his Maiestie, to commaunde it absolutely, he shall not néede to be further prested, to haue the exercise of the religion there. But if that shall not please his Maiesty: yet that it may please him to moderate somewhat the straightnesse of this commaundement, and not to take awaye from all Lordes of highe Justice, the generall licence giuen vnto them, to vse the exercise of the sayde religion, some of them hauing chiefe Lordships within the sayde Prouostie and Viscontie, which shall be named vnto him by the sayde Deputies. This to be done as well on the behalfe and fauour of the said Lordes, as of a great number of people that otherwise shal be without heauenly

spiritual

spiritual fode, or else shal be to much troubled in going farre, to haue it farre of, but chiefly for the christning of their children.

12 And as touching that which (next vnto the conscience) is most dære vnto all persons, that is, the honor and gwdes, and to lay a sure foundation in that which shal be for this cause ordred, to the ende there be no doubt made of the sinceritie of the Quéene of Nauarre, of the Princes of Nauarre, and of Conde, the father and the sonne, according to the assurance giuen to his Maiestie of their part, that all ỹ which hath bene done in these warres, was done for a gwd meaning, and for the zeale of their religion: his sayde Maiestie shal declare ỹ he doth take thẽ for his gwd Cosins, faythfull subiects and seruauntes, as in lyke case he doth take and estéeme the Lordes, Knightes, Gentlemen, Captaines, officers, and other inhabitants of the townes and Borroughs of this realme and countries of his obeysance, who haue followed, succoured, and holpen them in the saide warres, in what place or sort soeuer the same hath bene, to be his gwd and faithfull subiects and seruaunts. And

for

for like good and reasonable occasion, his Maiestie shall declare that he doth take the heyres of the late Duke of Deux-pontes, the Prince of Orange, Counte Ludouic of Nassau his brother, and Volrode Counte of Mansfeld, to be his good Cousins, neighbors, and friends.

13 And to shew himselfe to be so in deede towards the sayde persons: he shall order that the sayde Princes of Nauarre and Conde, shall enioy those lands belonging to them, which haue bene taken from them, and are in the handes of the king of Spaine. Or else for lack of satisfaction to be made by the sayde king of Spaine, the King shall giue them letters of Mart.

14 Also his Maiestie shall effectuallye cause the sayde Prince of Orange, and Countie Ludouic of Nassau his brother, to be restored and put in possession, in the principaltie of Orange, rightes, landes, and iurisdictions of the same, and all that thereunto belongeth, and also in other lands, Lordships, and iurisdictions, which they haue in his realme and obeysance. Of which principaltie, one parte of the places haue bene taken by the Sieur of

Suse

Suſe Knight of the order, and ſome other places haue bene ſeazed by the kings letters patents for his ſeruice. And that the ſayd Prince and Counte his brother, may from henceforth enioye the ſame, as they did before the troubles, and as it is expreſſed in the treaties of peace, made betweene the late king Henry of Fraunce and the king of Spaine, and other prouiſions and declarations ſithence graunted for the behoſe of the ſaide Prince: Notwithſtanding all proceedings, ſentences and orders, made and giuen during the troubles, which ſhall be as nothing, and of none effect or force.

15 He ſhall alſo cauſe to be reſtored effectually to the ſayd noble mẽ, all the writings, titles and documents, rents, fruits, and reuenues appertayning to them, taken in the time of the preſent troubles, aſwell in the ſayde principalitie, as in the landes of his maieſtie, the ſame to be executed by the Commiſſioners, at the tyme of the execution of the Edict of pacification, or by ſuch other of the kings officers, as the ſayde noble men will chooſe.

16 And his Maieſtie meaning to re-

paire all things happened in the tyme of these warres, as much as he can: his maiestie will giue order that al prisoners and such as haue bene stayed by iustice, and otherwise sent to ỹ Galleys vpon occasion of these troubles, shall be set at lybertie on eyther part, without paying any raũsome. And as for the Raunsoms alreadie payde, there shall nothing thereof be recouered.

17 And whereas variaunce may happen to aryse vppon occasion of sales of landes and other immouable goods, and engaygings made vpon occasion of raunsoms, before ỹ Duke of Aniou the kings brother, (calling vnto him the Mareschals of Fraunce) to be by him decyded and ended: It may be ordered that all persons, aswell of the one Religion as of thother, reciprokely, and whome it toucheth, shal enter agayne into all their immouable goodes, which they did possesse before the sayde troubles, and that haue fallen vnto them during the same. And as for their mouable goodes which shall be founde to remayne, the same shall be restored vnto them purely & simply: & so shall also such as haue bene taken betwéene neighbours

and

and neighbours, and deliuered in truſt to be kept. And as for ſuche as haue bæne ſolde by order of Juſtice, they ſhall haue them agayne, paying the ſame price that they were ſolde for. And yet neuertheleſſe ſuch as haue bæne taken by way of hoſtilitie, ſhall remaine as good priſe, and not to be brought againe in queſtion.

18 All they alſo of the ſaid religion ſhall recouer all offices of iuſtice, of reuenues and other, togither with the benifices whereunto they haue any intereſt, to enioy them wholy and peaceably, and alſo al offices of dignities, gouernements, captainſhips, charges, or penſiõs which they had before the ſayde troubles, except it be that they were conſtrayned to reſigne thẽ by the kinges Edict made in that behalfe. In which caſe they ſhall reſtore the profite which they ſhall haue thereof in dæde receyued, as likewiſe they of the ſayde religion do offer of their part to be a meanes for the whole reſtitution of their ſayde offices and benifices, to reuoke and recouer from them to whom through the neceſſity of the warres, they haue ſolde the temporall reuenue of the Cleargie, the king

graunting

graunting vnto them ſuche letters and commiſſions as ſhall be requiſite for that purpoſe.

19 That all proceedinges, ſentences, iudgements, and definitiue or interlocutory decrées, giuen againſt anye of them of the religion, of what ſorte or condicion ſo euer they be, as well deade as liuing, whether they haue borne armes or not, at the beginning, ſince, and during the troubles, and by occaſion of the ſame, till the day of the ſayde Edict, ſhall be broken, reuoked, and made voyde, and ſo alſo all executions, if there haue bene any, and all markes, tokens, and monuments, of the ſaid ſlaunderous executions againſt their perſons, and the remembraunce of them, taken away with ſuch ſolemnitie as is requiſite for the full reparation and recouerie of their honor. And the places where the ſayd executions haue bene made, to be eſtabliſhed in their firſt ſtate, and reſtored to the owners of the ſame. And as for ciuill proceedings and proceſſes, the parties to be put in their firſt ſtate as they were before the troubles.

20 All preſcriptions happened during

the

the sayd troubles shall be voide, and taken as though they had not happened, and no meanes left whereby any of eyther religion may helpe themselues therewith agaynst other.

21 And for the better establishing of the peace for the tyme to come, and to take away all inequalities, and a like good vsage to be shewed equally to all the kings subiectes: all those townes that be or haue béene kept by those of the sayde religion, shall be vsed with like equalitie as the others be, and not to be grieued and ouercharged with lones, garrisons, or anye other burthens, and the inhabitauntes of them and of others of this realme being of the religion, or that shalbe thereof hereafter, shall be indifferently admitted to all offices, dignities, charges, and publike functions, and called also to all counsels and determinations, in towne, houses, or in generall offices of Prouinces.

22 That all places, townes, and Prouinces shall remaine and enioy the same priuileges, exemptions, lyberties, and franchises, which they did before the saide troubles.

23. That

23 That the king shall extend the benefite of his Edict of pacification (in such sort as he doth to all his owne subiects, and to those that be vnder his obedience and protection) to those that be of the countie of Venisse, and of the Archbishoprieke of Auignon, as being within his realme, and within the compasse or circuite of hys crowne, at the least for the restitution and enioying of their goodes, the libertie of their consciences, their sure habitation and frée accesse and trading within hys realme, and within the sayd Countie and Archbishoprike, as the kings own and naturall subiects doe and may doe: And this for the reasons that haue béene more at large set forth to the Sieurs de Biron and de Malassize, & specially for the preseruation of the kings right and authority in the sayd Countie and Archbishoprike.

24 That althoughe the Reyters who haue béene called to the succor of those of the religion at their great néede, and who be yet with them, ought to bée payde by such as haue béene the first and principall authors of this warre, and that haue cõselled and in maner constrayned the king there-

therevnto, and since also to continue therin, notwithstanding the earnest and continuall instance made by them of the religion for the peace, and namely since the ioyning with them of the sayd late Duke of Deuxponts: Yet neuertheless for auoyding of these contentions, and not to omit one onely poynt of all meanes possible for them, they of the sayde religion offer to contribute towards the sayd payment, the summe that the king shall vnderstand by hys said Commissioners. And for the doing of ỹ same they offer the first part of the reuenue of all those that be of the religion, and that they maye be after that rate tared and coated according to their vocations and liuing, as it is accustomed, vntill the summe which shall be declared, shall be perfourmed, deducting onely from the same reuenues the ordinarie charges, and forbearing the execution till the next yeare, bicause the fruites of this present yeare shall scarcely suffice for the entertainment of the said Reyters. And the said taration or coting to be made vpon them that be of this realme onely.

25 That all letters of pardon and of abolish-

holiſhments graunted by the king, eyther generall or particular, for matter happened before and during the troubles for the cauſe of religion, ſhall haue theyr full force and effect, and ſhall be executed by the Commiſſioners for this Edict of Paciſication.

26 That the Quéene of Nauarre, the Princes of Nauarre, and Conde, the father and the ſonne, the Lords, gentlemen, officers and others, that haue ayded and ſuccoured them in their warres, ſhall remaine quit and diſcharged of all money that hath béene by them, or by their order taken & leuied of the receipts & reuenues of the king, to what ſumme ſoeuer the ſame doth amoũt vnto, as alſo of townes commonalties, and of rents, reuenues, & treaſuries, of the ſale of moueable gœdes, as well of the Church as of others, that are come of the ſale of the kings timber, wœdes, alienation of the temporaltie and renenues of the Church, of forfeytures, bootyes, raunſoms of priſoners, & of any other ſummes of money, of what nature ſoeuer, by them or by their knowledge and conſent taken, vpõ occaſion of theſe wars

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without any daunger to them and their heyres, or to those that haue bene by them appointed to leuie the sayde money, or that haue furnished and giuen the same, to be touched eyther for the present time, or the time to come. And as well themselues as their sayde Deputies shall remaine discharged of the handling, dealing and imploying of the same, bringing (for full discharge) an acquittance of the saide Queene, or of the sayde Princes, or of them before whome they were to giue account. The establishment also of officers of Iustice made by them, of iudgements and executions of the same authorised and confirmed in time past, shall so remayne. And also such as haue bene appointed Deputies or Commissioners of what sort soeuer, shall remayne discharged of all treaties and contracts by them made with all Princes, Potentates, and forraine commonalties, of all negotiation with them, of bringing in of the sayde straungers, of casting of Ordinaunce, making of powder and Saltpeter, taking of Ordinaunce and munitions in the kings Storehouses, and of particular fortifications and ra-

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sing of townes, spoyling and burning of houses, of Churches, of leuying and conducting of men of warre, and of all actes of hostilitie, and generally of all that hath bene done and treated before and since the present warre, and the warres past, as though it were particularly expressed and specified. And to this ende, that all things done by the knowledge and consent of the sayde late Prince of Conde, or of the said Queene of Nauarre, and the other Princes, shall be sufficient for all warrant and discharge.

27 And for as much as in the distributing of Justice (whereof doth chiefly depend the suretie of this Edict of pacification) diuers abuses haue bene commytted, which proceeded of the passion and partialitie of the most part of the Judges, against those of the religion: therefore to preuent the lyke dealing, and that from one warre there be not an entry made to an other more intollerable for them, vnder colour of Justice, the proces of those of the religion, both ciuill and criminall, as well on the behalfe of the plaintife as of the defendant, shall be treated & heard

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at the firſt, before the ordinary Judges, and after, vpon appeale, before certaine others to be taken of all the bodyes of the ſaide Courts of Parliaments, as the parties ſhall accorde and agrée vpon, to a certaine number by which according to theſe particuler orders of the ſayde Courtes of Parliament, iudgement may be giuen, ſauing where the parties cannot agrée, within one onely and that a ſhort delaye, then the ſayde proceſſe ſhall be iudged in the high councell, being called thereunto foure mayſters of the requeſtes of the number of thoſe that the king ſhall appoynt, for the matter that ſhall be deliuered by thoſe of the religion.

28 As for the aſſurances, that it hath pleaſed the king of himſelfe voluntarily to graunt vnto them of the religion, not in reſpect of it, but for the conſeruation of himſelfe, vntil the ſharpneſſe of the warre might be qualified with the time, and hath for that ende (for certaine yeares) commaunded them to haue the keeping of the townes of Rochel, Montauban, and Sancerre, and that they may there during and after the ſayde terme, vſe the exerciſe of

the

the sayde religion: They desire and most humbly beseeche, that it maye please the king, for the reasons that they haue more at large declared vnto the Sieurs de Biron & Malassize, to graunt vnto them la Charite in stede of the towne of Sancerre for the sayde assurance, and to adde to the number of the three townes, the towne of Angoulesme, in respect of the situation of the sayde Rochell, and for better health sake, and other commodities.

29 Beside these things, and touching others besides the King, as is aforesayde, there haue bene diuers other thinges propounded, contayned in the Articles presented vnto the King, of which there can not ought to be cut off scarcely one, seing they serue all to this ende, that the peace maye be the surer and stronger. True it is, that the principallest and most important of them, are, that all straungers, men of warre, maye withdrawe themselues the speediest that maye be out of this Realme, the Kings subiectes to their houses, or other places that they shal chose for their abode without being impeached.

30 And

30 And to take away all mistrustings and not to giue libertie to the gouernors of Countries to execute their reuenge against townes, and specially against those that haue bene or are kept by those of the Religiõ, or to cause them to redeeme their yll handling by force of exactions vpon the inhabitantes of the same Townes: It maye please the King to discharge all those townes that be not vpon the Frontires, and wherein there haue beene no Garrisons vsed to be put.

31 That all the Mareschals of Fraunce in ryding their circuites according to the distribution of their prouince, shall be onely accompanied with Gentlemen and other men of learning of both the Religions in lyke number, at the least of the lesse partiall and most louers of peace and common tranquilitie. Which shall bee lykewise put in vze at the choyse and election of the Commissioners, for the execution of the Edict of pacification.

32 That the sayde Mareschalles of Fraunce and Commissioners, shall cause the inhabitantes of the townes of both the Religions to sweare, the obseruing and performing of the said Edict in all points

And

And shall giue the charge of the one vnto the others, and shall charge them respectiuely and by publike act, to aunswere for the breach of the said Edict, made by them of their sayde Religion, within the towne or village where they shall dwell, at the least wise orderly, or other wyse to present them to the Justice.

33 That no person shall tare or reproch any other, for any thing past during the troubles, and that which toucheth them, eyther by worde or by writing, openly or privately, and least of all, in Sermons, or in any publike acres, sauing in iudgement in the deducing of their rightes.

34 The trade of merchandize shall be restored and established in the same libertie and suretie, as it was wont to be betweene the subiectes of his maiestie, and others, and change of habitation permitted to all. And the Princes, straungers, and forreine potentates shall be required of his Maiesties parte, to suffer lykewise the saide trafficke, in their countries and landes, without exception of any person or religion.

35 It may please his Maiestie to cause the exact obseruation of the sayde Edict, to

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be ſwoꝛne by the Quéene his mother, the Dukes of Aniou and Alencon his bꝛothers, all the pꝛinces of the bloud, Mareſchalles of Fraunce, and by thoſe of the Kings pꝛiuie Counſell, and officers of his Crowne. And that they may gyue Acte of the ſayde othe vnder their ſignes and Seales to thoſe of the ſayde Religion.

36 That the gouernoꝛs of Pꝛouinces, Mayoꝛs, Aldermen, heade Officers, and Counſellers of townes, maye make the lyke othe, and renewe it euerie yere.

37 That all ſentences, and declarations that ſhall happen to the pꝛeiudice of the ſaide Edict, ſhall be voyde and of none effect. Which Edict ſhall be firme, ſtable, and irreuocable, and theſe woꝛds ſhal be mentioned. In the Pꝛeface of the ſaide Edict ſhall be mentioned, all derogations, and notwithſtanding that, and namelye thoſe in the ſaide oꝛdinaunces made vpon the alienatiõ of reuenue and vnitings to the Crowne, and alſo the ſaide derogations of Edicts, declarations, ſentences, retentions, and ſecret Regiſters made oꝛ to be made to ſubmiſſions, voluntarie, oꝛ conſtrayned, publike oꝛ particular.

18 That there ſhall be a place and daye

of

of publication, which may not be refused or deferred for any occasion whatsoeuer. Upon payne that those that make delay shall make aunswere in their owne name. And that shalbe without alteration, keeping backe, or secret Register.

Gyuen at Bussy the. 21. of Iune. Anno. 1570.

as Generall Norreis *can beſt ſignifie vnto you, who was pre-*
ſent at all that was offered. Our determination is ſtill to
draw thē to Battail, which can not at al times at our choiſe
bee effected, as well by reaſon of the qualtiy of the Coun-
trey, as that the Duke of Mercœur *will commit nothing*
to hazarde. Without the ſuccour ſent hither by the
Queene of England, Brittaigne had beene greatly in dan-
ger, (I meane ſo much thereof as is poſſeſſed by the King)
who in that reſpect is greatly bound vnto her Maieſty. It
is a verie faire and gallant troupe of men, and are comman-
ded by a moſt braue Captain Generall Norreis, *a man very*
tractable, and with whom we are well fitted in diſpoſition.

G.R. III. BR. MUS.

FINIS.

ORDINANCES

Set foorth by the King, for the rule and gouerne-ment of his Maiesties men of warre.

Read and publiſhed at Caen the 30. of March. 1591.

Faithfully translated out of the French Coppie Printed at Caen by E. A.

LONDON

Printed by Iohn Wolfe, and are to be ſolde at his ſhop right ouer-againſt the great ſouth dooꝛe of Paules. 1591.

BRAUN

Ordinances set foorth by the King, for the rule and gouernement of his men of warre.

HEnry by the grace of God king of France and Nauarre, to our welbeloued and trusty, the Gouernours of our Prouinces, our Lieutenants general in the same, our Captains and particular Gouernours of our townes and castels, also to our Bailifes and Stewards, and other our Justices, Officers and subiects, greeting. Upon the complaints and lamentations which daily out of sundry parts of our realme we do receiue concerning such excesse and violences as are still offered against our poore subiectes of the plaine champion by our men of warre, and their bad behauiours, and vpon a singular desire that we haue to preserue and warrant them from the same: We with the aduice of our princes, officers of our crowne, and other notable persons of our priuy counsaile about vs, haue made and decréede the Ordinances hereunto affixed vnder the counterseale of our Chancery, which we intend to cause diligently to be kept and obserued. And in as much as the execution of the same dependeth wholly vppon you, we will and commaund, and expressely do enioine euery of you whome it may any way concerne, so exactly to execute the said decrée, that our saide subiectes may reape that relieke which we wish vnto them, to our owne content and the discharge of our consciences, in fréeing them from such oppressions as vniustly are practised against them, as also that the care and affection which for your partes you shall employ, may iustifie you as vnguiltie of such transgressions as through toleration are growen so common, and withall so offensiue to God, that we are to beléeue that the same doth most procure his wrath against this estate, which he will neuer turne away vntill they that are possessed of the power and gouernments do take into their protection the poore inhabitants of the said Champion, who in al reason are the most innocent, and to whome we stand most bound, as

being next vnto God and chiefe workmen and ministers of such fruits as the earth bringeth forth for the sustenance and nourishment of others. Faile ye not therfore hereof as ye will answer vs at your owne and particular perill. We also enioyne our Bailifes and Stewards to cause the said ordinaunces to be published and enroled in the seaze of our Bailiwikes and Stewardships, and besides to proclaime them throughout all the parishes in their precincts. As also we will that to the same effecte vpon the sight thereof, and of these presents duly collationed togither, they be beleeued euen as these presents originall, for such is our pleasure.

Giuen at our Camp before Chartres,
March 8. 1591. and of our raigne
the second.

Signed Henry, and vnderneath Potier, and sealed in yellow ware with his Maiesties broade seale vpon a single label.

THe king meaning to take order against such complaints as are vsually made vnto him concerning the infinite oppressions wherewith his poore subiects of the plaine Champion are ouerlaid, besides the charges that they beare, by tallages and other impostes, leuyed among them vpon his Maiesties commissions, through the enterprises of sundry men of warre, who of their owne authoritie do force them to contribute mony, meate, and munition, notwithstanding the most of them haue neyther charge nor commission from his Maiestie to make any leauy of souldiors: whereby the said poore subiects being thus layde open to the discretion of euery one that list to vexe and oppresse them, shal be forced to abandon their habitations, and the tilth of the earth withall, whereof must ensue a generall famine with the curse of God against the whole estate, in case such wickednesse be any longer tollerated: doth commaund, will, and enioyne all and euery the gouernors of his prouinces, and his lieutenants generall in the same, exactly to procure the obseruation of the contents of the articles ensuing. Whereupon his Maiestie protesteth to charge their persons in case he heareth any further complaint of their slacking of their dueties, in that they can not enterprize or execute any thing that may more redounde to the

discharge

discharge of their consciences and honour, and their duety to his Maiesty and the common wealth.

According to the former prohibitions, that no man leavy any company or troupe of horsemen or footemen wythout his Maiesties commission, the sayd gouernours and lieutenantes of the sayd prouinces are also enioined to ouer runne and cut in peeces all such as shall doe otherwise: and where they can by any meanes apprehend the Captaines and leaders of such troups, they shall hang them wythout further order or forme of processe.

If any of the sayde men of warre doe seaze vppon anie place, whether Towne, Borough, Village, Church, Castell, or priuate house, to the ende, in the same to keepe strength or garrison wythout commission from his Maiesty, the gouernour of the prouince, or the lieutenant general in his absence, he also enioyneth the sayde gouernours and lieutenants generall wyth all spéede to beseege and force them, and all such as they can take aliue to hang vp wythout other order of processe.

That it be published in all Parishes, that his Maiesty meaneth not that his subiects be forced to any contribution of coyne, victuall, hay, straw or other munition wythout expresse commission from his sayde Maiesty vnder his Letters patents signed by himself, and one of his secretaries of estate, directed to the treasurours generall of France, and the elected to make diuision thereof. Also in case they be forced or compelled thereto by their particular garrisons, his Maiesty willeth them to complayne to the lieutenant generall of the Prouince, whome he enioyneth presently to repaire vnto the place where the garrison remaineth that forceth the leavy of any such contribution, or to send strength sufficient to apprehend the Captaine that may haue fayned any such decrée, whose processe he willeth to be framed and finished according to the ordinances thereupon made. As also his Maiesty commaundeth vpon like paine such inhabitants of the sayde Villages as may haue bene forced to the payment of the sayde contributions, not to fayle but to make their complaint to the said gouernors and lieutenants generall by petition to them exhibited, to the end, if it be not remedied, his Maiesty may know where the fault is.

If any of the sayde men of warre contrary to the former decrées vnder pretence of going to leauy the tallages to them appoynted for their pay and maintenaunce shall exact of his Maiesties said subiects any more then for his owne releefe, during the time of his or their abode in the sayde village whither he is sent, his Maiesty willeth the same to be hanged immediatly.

If likewise it be found that any, whether he be of the company of those that rise wythout the commission aforesayde, or of such as belong to any garrison appoynted by his Maiesty, hath taken from the sayde peasants any horse, mare, oxe, or cowe vsed to labour, his pleasure is that the same be also hanged and strangled.

His Maiesty also declareth that his will and meaning is not that any of the said peasants be denounced a prisoner of warre, notwithstanding he hath paid any tallages or contributions to the rebellious townes, vnlesse the same be taken bearing armes against his Maiesties seruice, or be found in places holden by the said rebels, and haue béene besæged or taken by force, or carrying of Letters or messages to such as be in the sayd rebellious townes, eyther conueying of victualles into the same, or being met in the high way within two leagues thitherward and so found by good and sufficiẽt prœfe. His Maiesty vnder paine of death forbiddeth the taking or detaining of them in any other manner, eyther the forcing of them to pay any ransome, or stopping of them from transporting to market townes, boroughs or villages their cattell or other merchandize to buy or sell. As also vnder the pains aforesaid he forbiddeth the taking prisoners of any children vnder fiftéene yeares of age, or any maidens or women vpon any cause or occasion whatsoeuer.

He also forbiddeth vnder paine of death to take prisoners, or to put to ransome any Priests, religious men, or other ecclesiasticall persons, vnlesse the same be taken bearing arms against his Maiesties seruice, and the order of their profession: or that they be found comming out of the said rebellious townes wythout passport from his Maiesty, or the gouernors or lieutenants generall, eyther carrying of letters or messages to the enemy as is aforesayd.

It is likewise prohibited vpon like paine of death, not to robbe

robbe any Churches, monasteries, or other places dedicated to the diuine seruice, or therein to lodge any horse or other cattell, or therein to commit any acte contrary vnto the reuerence due to the same.

That no iudgements of ransomes of such as haue béene detayned prisoners shall be assessed but by his Maiesty, the Marshals of France, the Gouernours and Lieutenants generall of the Prouinces, or the Marshalles of the Campe of his armies, all others being prohibited and forbidden to deale in the same.

All men whatsoeuer, whether souldiours, peasants, or others, are also vnder the like paynes prohibited from fortefying of the sayd Churches, to the end to vse them for warre, the sayde places in duety being reserued for prayer and supplications to God, and therefore exempt from al violence and warlike exercise.

His Maiesty also forbiddeth all gouernours or Captaines of his townes, forts, or castels, not to conuert into coyne the labour that the pesants do owe to the fortifications of the said places, which he willeth to be ordered by the elect or iudges of the places, who shall appoynt euery parish one day at the most in euery moneth to come to worke, yet so as the sayde Gouernours shall not force them wythout the permission of his Maiesty or his Gouernours for the time limitted in the Commissions which vnto them shall be deliuered.

Also in as much as his said Maiesty meaneth to employ the goodes of the Leaguers vppon his affaires, his pleasure is that no man shall take the same wythout the especiall gifte of his Maiesty, and that by the handes of his officers of iustice according to the tenure of their giftes, vnlesse it be the moueables of such as may be found in those townes and places which the sayd rebels do detayne at such tyme as be force the same be recouered out of their handes.

Giuen at our Campe before Chartres the 8. day of March. 1591.

Signed Henry. and beneath

Potier.

In

IN the yeare 1591. vpon Saturday the thirtieth day of March in the presence of vs Iohn Vauquelin Esquier, Counsellour to the King, and lieutenant generall of my L. the Bayliffe of Caen, the Kings letters patents and ordinances made in his campe before Chartres the eight day of this moneth and yeare, for the rule and gouernement of hys men of warre, the audience of the sayde Bayliwike sitting, were read and published. And vpon the request of the Kings Procurer it is ordayned that they shall be registred vpon the roll proclaymed in the corner wayes of this sayd towne, and at the exhortations in the great parochiall masses in the parishes of this vicount, and the sight thereof sent to all other the vicounties of this Bayliwike that the like may be done, and to that end they shall be printed.

Giuen as before.

Signed VAVQVELIN
de la Serre & Cricquet.

FINIS.

A PROPOSITION OF THE PRINCES, PRELATS, OFFICERS of the Crowne, & others of his Maiesties Councell, propounded to the Duke of Mayenne, and other his adherents assembled in the Cittie of Paris.

With the kings declaration against the sayd assembly and rebells, published at Caen in the parliament the three and twenteth of Februarie last.

Both which, were printed in *Caen* by the kings printer in French.

LONDON
Imprinted by Iohn Wolfe.
1593.